



# Hearing Rules for Special Education Appeals

The BSEA has amended its Hearing Rules for Special Education Appeals in order to conform with the newly authorized IDEA (IDEA 2004), which took effect on July 1, 2005.

The BSEA will accept written public comment on these conforming amendments for a 60-day period, commencing July 11, 2005 and ending on September 9, 2005.

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Hearing rules for special  
education appeals.

2005

This item may be kept  
**14 DAYS**  
IT MAY BE RENEWED  
ONLY ONCE





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## Scope of Rules

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*The Department of Education created the Bureau of Special Education Appeals to ensure due process rights of students, parents, and public schools when a dispute concerning a student's educational program arises that cannot be resolved locally. The Bureau has jurisdiction over disputes among parents, school districts, private schools, and state agencies involving any matter concerning the provision of a free appropriate public education to a student with special needs.*

*The Bureau has the authority to resolve educational disputes pursuant to Massachusetts state law M.G.L.c. 71B (popularly known as Chapter 766) and its implementing regulations, in particular 603 CMR 28.00. The Bureau has jurisdiction to resolve educational disputes under federal law as well, in accordance with 20 U.S.C. 1401 et seq. (the "IDEA") and 29 U.S.C. 794 (Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973) and the regulations promulgated thereunder, 34 CFR 300 and 34 CFR 104.*

*These hearing rules are governed by 603 CMR 28.00, federal due process procedures and the Massachusetts Administrative Procedure Act, M.G.L.c.30A. Unless modified explicitly by these Rules, hearings are conducted under the Formal Standard Adjudicatory Rules of Practice and Procedure, 801 CMR 1.01 et seq. These provisions require the Bureau to conduct fair and impartial hearings and to render written decisions based upon findings of fact and supported by substantial evidence.*

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***These Rules replace and supersede those set out in the Hearing Rules for Special Education Appeals issued in March 2005.***

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## How to Begin an Administrative Due Process Hearing

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### **RULE I: *Hearing Request***

#### **A. Who May File a Hearing Request.**

A hearing before the Bureau of Special Education Appeals may be requested by:

1. The student, if age 18 or over;
2. The parent(s), legal guardian, individual with court-appointed educational decision making authority or duly appointed educational surrogate parent;
3. The educationally and /or fiscally responsible school district or state educational agency;
4. An individual with whom the child lives and who is acting in place of the parent; or
5. An attorney or advocate for any of the above.

#### **B. Hearing Request Content.**

To begin the hearing process, a written hearing request must be *sent to the opposing party. At the same time, the moving party must send a copy of the hearing request to the Bureau.* The hearing request must contain the following information:

1. Name and address of student;
2. Name, address and telephone number of:
  - a. Person requesting hearing;
  - b. Parent(s);
  - c. Legal Guardian, if any;
  - d. Individual given court-appointed educational decision making authority, if any; and
  - e. Individual given court-appointed educational decision making authority, if any;
  - f. Duly appointed educational surrogate parent, if any; and
  - g. Individual with whom the child lives and who is acting in the place of the parent
3. Relationship to student of person requesting hearing;
4. Name of responsible school district or state educational agency;
5. In the case of a homeless child or youth, within the meaning of Sec. 725(2) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. Sec.



11434a(2), available contact information for the child and the name of the school the child is attending;

6. If applicable, the name, address, phone number, and fax number of the attorney or advocate representing the party who is requesting a hearing;
7. The nature of the disagreement, including facts relating to such disagreement;
8. A proposed resolution of the disagreement to the extent known and available to the party at the time;
9. The party requesting the hearing shall not be allowed to raise issues at the hearing that were not raised in the hearing request unless the other party agrees or the hearing request is amended in accordance with state and federal law; and
10. The hearing request must be signed and dated by the person who is requesting the hearing.

#### **C. Timeline for Requesting a Hearing**

A parent or agency shall request an impartial due process hearing within 2 years of the date the parent or agency knew or should have known about the alleged action that forms the basis of the complaint. This timeline does not apply if a parent was prevented from requesting a hearing due to specific misrepresentations by the school or withholding of necessary information by the school.

#### **D. Response to Hearing Request**

Within ten (10) days of receipt of the Parent's/School District's Request for Hearing, the parent/School District must send to the other party and the hearing officer a response that specifically addresses the issues raised in the hearing request. However, if the School District sent a prior written notice to the parent regarding the issues raised in the parent's hearing request, the School District need not send an additional response.

#### **E. Sufficiency Challenge**

If the non-moving party believes that the Hearing Request does not contain the elements set out in Rule IB, that party may file a written challenge to the sufficiency of the Hearing Request with the Hearing Officer and the other party(ies) within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the Hearing Request

The Hearing Officer shall rule as to the sufficiency of the hearing request within five (5) days.

If the Hearing Request is found to be sufficient, the original timelines remain unchanged.

If the Hearing Officer finds the hearing request to be insufficient, the moving party may file an amended hearing request with the Hearing Officer and the other party, provided the party does so within fourteen (14) calendar days from the date of the insufficiency ruling.





Whenever a hearing request is amended, the entire process, including the opportunity for informal resolution, starts over for the purpose of time lines, as if the amended hearing request were a new request. However, for statute of limitations purposes, the initial complaint date is controlling.

#### **F. Resolution Session**

Under the IDEA, a hearing cannot be held in response to a parent's hearing request until:

- the school district has convened a resolution meeting within fifteen (15) days of the date of receipt of the hearing request;<sup>1</sup> or
- the parties have agreed to participate in mediation in lieu of the resolution meeting; or
- the parties have notified the BSEA in writing that they have waived the resolution session.

If the school district has not resolved the complaint to the satisfaction of the parent within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the hearing request, the hearing may occur, and all of the applicable timelines for a due process hearing under this part shall commence. (If the parent does not participate in the resolution meeting or participate in mediation in lieu of the resolution meeting, the hearing will be delayed until the meeting is held.)

#### **G. Amending the Hearing Request**

The moving party may amend the hearing request under two circumstances:

1. In response to a Hearing Officer's determination that a hearing request is insufficient, as described in E, above, the moving party may file an amended hearing request within fourteen (14) calendar days of the date of the Hearing Officer's determination.
2. If the other party consents in writing, or the Hearing Officer grants permission. (The Hearing Officer may not grant such permission later than five (5) days before the start of the hearing.)

Whenever a hearing request is amended, the entire process, including the opportunity for informal resolution, starts over for the purpose of timelines, as if the amended hearing request were a new request. However, for statute of limitations purposes, the initial complaint date is controlling.

#### **H. Representation - Attorney or Advocate Notice of Appearance**

*Representation.* Individuals may appear on their own behalf and present their case without attorney or advocate assistance if desired. A school district or state agency may designate an individual to act on its behalf. Any party has the right to be accompanied, represented, and advised by an attorney or advocate. Attorneys or advocates must file a written notice of appearance, but the filing of any pleading, motion or other paper constitutes an appearance unless the paper

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<sup>1</sup> If the school district fails to convene a resolution meeting within fifteen days of receipt of the hearing request, it shall be deemed to have waived the resolution session, and the hearing may occur.





otherwise states.

*Withdrawal From Representation.* An attorney or advocate may withdraw from a case by filing written notice of withdrawal, together with a statement indicating that notice of the withdrawal has been provided to the client and all other parties.

### **I. Intervention**

Upon written request, a Hearing Officer may allow or direct any person or entity that may be substantially and specifically affected by the proceeding to intervene or participate in the entire proceeding or any part of it.

### **J. Joinder**

Upon written request of a party, a Hearing Officer may allow for the joinder of a party in cases where complete relief cannot be granted among those who are already parties, or if the party being joined has an interest relating to the subject matter of the case and is so situated that the case cannot be disposed of in its absence. Factors considered in determination of joinder are: the risk of prejudice to the present parties in the absence of the proposed party; the range of alternatives for fashioning relief; the inadequacy of a judgment entered in the proposed party's absence; and the existence of an alternative forum to resolve the issues.

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## **How a Hearing**

### **Date is Scheduled**

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## **RULE II: *Hearing Schedule***

### **A. Hearing Date**

*The Bureau of Special Education Appeals* shall schedule a hearing date that is thirty-five (35) *calendar days after receipt of a hearing request*. To the extent possible, the Hearing Officer shall insure that hearings requiring multiple days are held on dates close to one another and that delays do not occur between hearing days.

### **B. Notice of Hearing.**

The hearing notice shall include the following:

- time, date, location of hearing;
- name of initial Hearing Officer;
- *deadline* to file response to Request for Hearing;
- *deadline* to challenge sufficiency of hearing request;
- *deadline* for convening the resolution meeting;
- date certain for issuance of decision; and
- the Bureau's phone number (if technical assistance is needed).

### **C. Expedited Hearing**

The Bureau of Special Education Appeals may grant expedited relief only in situations *involving student discipline*:



- When a parent disagrees with either a school district's determination that the student's behavior was not a manifestation of the student's disability, or a decision regarding placement in the discipline context; and/or
- When a school district asserts that maintaining the *current placement of the student is substantially likely to result in injury to the student or others.*

#### **D. Form of Request**

Requests for expedited hearings must be in writing and must conform to the requirements of Rule 1 and must also state the reason why expedited status should be granted

#### **E. Expedited Hearing Schedule**

- A hearing on an expedited request will be held no later than fifteen (15) calendar days after the request is received by the party on whom the hearing request was served and the BSEA.
- The non-moving party must file its response to the hearing request and challenge to the sufficiency of the hearing request, if any, no later than five (5) days after receipt of the hearing request. The hearing officer will respond to the sufficiency challenge within two (2) days.
- The resolution meeting must occur within seven (7) days of the hearing request;
- Copies of all documents to be introduced and a list of the witnesses to be called at the hearing must be received by the opposing party (ies) and the Hearing Officer at least two (2) business days prior to the expedited hearing unless otherwise allowed by the Hearing Officer).
- A decision on the expedited issue(s) will be issued no later than ten (10) days after the hearing.
- When expedited status is requested, the Bureau will consider which issues, if any, meet the expedited criteria above, and will schedule only those issues on an expedited track. The remaining issues, if any, will be processed separately on a non-expedited track. Wherever possible, both cases will be heard by the same Hearing Officer.
- The parties must agree, in writing, to have a case moved from an expedited track to a regular track.
- If the parties agree to have the expedited hearing decided on documents only, they must inform the hearing officer, in writing, of their agreement.

#### **F. Special Considerations**

When a party alleges that:

the health or safety of the student or other students would be endangered by delay; or the special education services the student is currently receiving are sufficiently inadequate that harm to the student is likely; or the student is without an available educational program or the student's program will be terminated or interrupted



the Hearing Officer may entertain a motion to advance the case on the calendar for appropriate action.

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## **How a Hearing**

### **Date is Scheduled**

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#### **RULE III: *Postponement /Advancement***

##### **A. Postponement**

Except in extraordinary circumstances, a request for postponement of a hearing must be submitted to the Bureau, in writing, at least five (5) business days in advance of the hearing date.

A postponement shall be granted only for good cause, at the request of a party. The reasons for granting the postponement must be documented in the administrative file. Each time a Hearing Officer allows a postponement, a new decision issuance date shall be reflected in the resulting order.

##### *1. At the Request of One Party.*

When one party seeks a postponement of any date in the hearing process, the party must file a written request with the Hearing Officer who may allow or deny the request. At the time of the filing of the request, a copy must be sent to the opposing party. The written request must contain a reason for the postponement as well as proposed alternate dates. If the Hearing Officer allows the postponement, the Hearing Officer must also issue a new hearing date.

Opposition of the moving party to a postponement must be given serious consideration by the Hearing Officer, and reasons for granting the postponement over the objection of the moving party must be documented in the administrative file. Except in extraordinary circumstances, a postponement shall not be granted without documented attempts to seek a response from the moving party.

##### *2. By Agreement of Both Parties.*

When both parties agree to a postponement of any date in the hearing process, the parties must file a written request with the Hearing Officer. The request must contain a reason for the postponement as well as proposed alternate dates. The Hearing Officer must rule on the request and if allowed, issue a new hearing date.

##### **B. Advancement**

A hearing may be advanced when the criteria under Rule II H have been met or, when the parties jointly request advancement and notify the Hearing Officer in writing that the resolution session either has been waived or has been completed without resolution before its expiration.





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## **Taking a Hearing Off Calendar**

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### **RULE IV: *Off Calendar***

#### **A. Defined**

The parties have the option of taking a hearing off calendar but only by written agreement of the parties. Off calendar means: all parties agree that (a) the case shall remain open but that new hearing dates will not be scheduled until requested by one of the parties or required by the Hearing Officer; and (b) the time line for issuing a final decision is extended by the number of days the matter is off calendar, plus an additional twenty (20) days to provide time for the matter to be rescheduled for hearing. A hearing that is off calendar will be returned to the calendar and assigned specific dates for hearing upon the receipt of a written request from a party.

#### **B. Periodic Review**

Three months from the date on which the parties agreed to have the case taken off calendar, the parties will be notified via an Order to Show Cause that the case will be dismissed unless the Bureau is informed that the case is still active. If in response to the Order to Show Cause the parties indicate that the case is still active, yet they wish to have the case remain off calendar, the Hearing Officer may either: 1) extend the off calendar status for a period of time not to exceed three months; 2) schedule a hearing date and require the parties to go forward; or 3) dismiss the matter without prejudice. Six months after a case has been taken off calendar, the Bureau will schedule a hearing date and the parties shall proceed to hearing or the matter may be dismissed with prejudice.

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## **The Prehearing Conference**

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### **RULE V: *Prehearing Conference***

#### **A. Hearing Request Prerequisite**

A prehearing conference may be conducted only after a request for hearing has been filed with the Bureau of Special Education Appeals *and the parties have either completed or waived the resolution session.*

Absent extraordinary circumstances, a prehearing conference shall not delay the hearing date unless a party requests or assents to a postponement.

#### **B. Purpose of Prehearing Conference**

The prehearing conference shall simplify or clarify the issues as well as review the possibility of settlement of the case. At the prehearing conference, the parties shall be prepared to discuss their respective positions and the relief each seeks through





the hearing. Not every case will require a prehearing conference. If the issues are clear, a case may proceed directly to hearing.

A prehearing conference may address:

- clarification of issues;
- remedies;
- identification of areas of agreement and disagreement;
- discovery;
- date for exchange of evidence;
- length of hearing;
- need for an interpreter and/or stenographer;
- settlement;
- prehearing conference orders; and/or
- organization of the proceedings.

Participants in a prehearing conference shall have full authority to settle the case or have immediate access to such authorization.

**C. When Both Parties Request a Prehearing Conference.**

A Hearing Officer shall conduct such a prehearing conference upon joint request of the parties *when the parties have either completed or waived the resolution session*

**D. When One Party or Neither Party Requests a Prehearing Conference.**

When one party or neither party requests a prehearing conference, a Hearing Officer shall determine whether a prehearing conference is necessary.

If the Hearing Officer determines that a prehearing conference is necessary, the conference may be scheduled, but shall not delay the hearing date.

If neither party requests a prehearing conference, the Hearing Officer cannot unilaterally convert a hearing into a prehearing conference.

A prehearing conference may also be held immediately prior to convening the hearing.

**E. Failure to Appear at a Prehearing Conference.**

If a party fails to appear for a prehearing conference, a Hearing Officer may proceed with the conference and may also entertain a dismissal or default against the absent party.

**F. Telephonic Prehearing Conference.**

A party may request that a prehearing conference be conducted by telephone.



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**Exchange of Information,  
Motions, Subpoenas, Exhibits**

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**RULE VI: *Informal/Formal Exchange of Information***

**A. Exchange of Information by Agreement.**

The parties are encouraged to exchange information cooperatively and by agreement prior to the hearing. The parents are entitled to receive copies of the student's school records. (See Student Record Regulations.)

**B. Discovery.**

The term "discovery" refers to formal requests for, and exchanges of, information. Unless the case has been granted expedited status, formal requests for information may be made at any time after a request for hearing is filed *and the resolution meeting, when required, has been held or waived. The hearing officer may allow discovery to commence earlier in exigent circumstances (e.g. when the health or safety of the student or other students would be endangered by delay; when the student is without an available educational program, see Rule IHH).* Discovery may occur in the form of written questions (interrogatories); written requests for records (production of documents); or testimony under oath taken outside of a hearing (deposition).

The party upon whom the request is served shall respond within a period of thirty (30) days unless a shorter or longer period of time is established by the Hearing Officer.

1. *Requests for Documents.* Any party may request any other party to produce or make available for inspection or copying any documents or tangible things not privileged, not supplied previously, and which are in the possession, custody, or control of the party upon whom the request is made.
2. *Interrogatories.* A party may serve on any other party written interrogatories for the purpose of discovering relevant, not privileged, information not supplied previously through a voluntary exchange of information. Hearing Officer approval is not required for twenty-five (25) or fewer interrogatories. No party, without Hearing Officer approval, shall serve more than twenty-five (25) interrogatories on another party. For purposes of determining the number of interrogatories, subparts of a basic interrogatory that are logical extensions of the basic interrogatory and seek only to obtain specified additional particularized information with respect to the basic interrogatory shall not be counted separately from the basic interrogatory. Each interrogatory shall be separately and fully answered under the penalties of perjury unless it is objected to, in which event, the reasons for the objection must be stated in lieu of an answer.
3. *Depositions.* In order to take the testimony of any witness by deposition, a party must file a written motion seeking approval from the Hearing Officer.



a. Time & Content. There shall be at least ten (10) days notice to the parties of the motion to take a deposition. A motion requesting a deposition shall state the name and address of the witness to be deposed, the subject matter concerning which the witness is expected to testify, the time and place of taking the deposition, the name and address of the person before whom the deposition is desired and the reason why such deposition should be taken.

b. Authorization. The Hearing Officer shall allow the motion only upon a showing that the parties have agreed to submit the deposition in lieu of testimony by the witness or the witness to be deposed cannot appear before the Hearing Officer without substantial hardship, and that the testimony being sought is relevant and material, not privileged and not discoverable by an alternate means.

c. Scope and Conduct of the Deposition. Depositions shall be taken orally before a person having power to administer oaths. Every witness testifying upon deposition shall be duly sworn, and the adverse party(ies) shall have the right to cross-examine. Objections to questions must set out the grounds relied upon. The testimony shall be reduced to writing and shall, unless waived, be signed by the witness, and certified by the officer before whom the deposition is taken. After the deposition has been subscribed and certified, it shall be forwarded to the Hearing Officer. Subject to appropriate rulings on objections, and the parties' agreement regarding its use, the deposition shall be received in evidence as if the testimony contained therein had been given by the witness in the proceeding.

### **C. Objections/Protective Orders.**

The party upon whom a request for discovery is served may, within ten (10) days of service of the request, file with the Hearing Officer objections to the request or move for a protective order. Disputes regarding discovery shall be resolved whenever possible by conference call. Protective orders may be issued to protect a party from undue burden, expense, delay, or as otherwise deemed appropriate by the Hearing Officer. Orders of the Hearing Officer may include limitations on the scope, method, time and place for discovery or provisions protecting confidential information.

## **RULE VII: *Motions***

### **A. Motion Defined.**

A party may request that a Hearing Officer issue an order or take any action consistent with relevant statutes or regulations. Such a request shall be called a motion.

### **B. Filing a Motion.**

After a party files a hearing request, motions may be filed in writing with the Hearing Officer. Each motion shall set forth the reasons for the desired order or action and shall also state whether a hearing on the motion is requested.

### **C. Notice of the Motion to the Other Party.**

Written motions must be served on all parties and the Hearing Officer





simultaneously. Within seven (7) days after a written motion is filed with the Hearing Officer, any party may file written objections to the allowance of the motion and may request a hearing on the motion.

#### **D. Hearings & Rulings on a Motion.**

If a hearing on a motion is warranted, a Hearing Officer shall give all parties at least three (3) days notice of the time and place for hearing. A Hearing Officer may rule on a motion without holding a hearing if: 1) delay would seriously injure a party; 2) testimony or oral argument would not advance the Hearing Officer's understanding of the issues involved; or 3) a ruling without a hearing would best serve the public interest.

#### **E. Evidence Relating to a Motion.**

In support of, or opposition to, a motion, a party may offer only evidence relevant to the particular motion. This evidence may consist of facts which are supported by affidavit (a sworn, written statement under oath), appear in records, files, depositions, or answers to interrogatories, or presented by sworn testimony.

### **RULE VIII: *Subpoenas***

#### **A. Subpoena Defined:**

A subpoena is a written command to appear at a certain time and place to give testimony in the case. A subpoena may also require the production of documents. This is called a subpoena duces tecum.

#### **B. Issuance.**

Upon the written request of a party, the Bureau of Special Education Appeals shall issue a subpoena to require a person to appear and testify and, if requested, to produce documents at the hearing. A Hearing Officer may also, sua sponte, issue a subpoena. The request must be received by the Bureau at least ten (10) days prior to the hearing; shall specify the name and address of the person to be subpoenaed; and shall describe any documents to be produced. Subpoenas may be issued independent of the Bureau and shall be governed by the Standard Adjudicatory Rules of Practice and Procedure, 801 CMR 1.01 et seq.

#### **C. When a Person Contests a Subpoena.**

A person receiving a subpoena may request that a Hearing Officer vacate or modify the subpoena. A Hearing Officer may so do upon a finding that the testimony or documents sought are not relevant to any matter in question or are privileged, or that the time or place specified for compliance or the breadth of the material sought imposes an undue burden on the person subpoenaed.

#### **D. Enforcement.**

If any person fails to comply with a properly issued subpoena, the party requesting the issuance of the subpoena may petition the Superior Court for an order requiring compliance with the terms of the subpoena.

### **RULE IX: *Exhibits; Documents Presented at the Hearing; Witness List***

#### **A. Five Day Rule**

Copies of all documents to be introduced (exhibits) and a list of the witnesses to be





called at the hearing must be received by the opposing party(ies) and the Hearing Officer at least five (5) business days prior to the hearing unless otherwise allowed by the Hearing Officer.

### **B. Exhibit Preparation**

All exhibits shall be numbered in the upper right hand corner, divided by tabs and submitted to the Bureau along with a numbered index. Use of loose leaf or other binders is encouraged.

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## **How a Hearing Is Conducted**

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### **RULE X: *Conduct of Hearing***

#### **A. Generally**

To the extent possible, hearings shall be scheduled at a time and place convenient to the parties. Hearings shall be as informal as is reasonable and appropriate under the circumstances. The Hearing Officer has the authority and obligation to ensure that appropriate standards of conduct are observed and that the hearing is conducted in a fair and orderly manner. The hearing is closed to the public, and all evidence taken at hearing shall remain confidential unless the parents request otherwise.

#### **B. Hearing Officer Duties and Powers**

The Hearing Officer shall have the duty to conduct a fair hearing; to ensure that the rights of all parties are protected; to define issues; to receive and consider all relevant and reliable evidence; to ensure an orderly presentation of the evidence and issues; to ensure a record is made of the proceedings; and to reach a fair, independent and impartial decision based on the issues and evidence presented at the hearing and in accordance with the law. In furtherance of these duties, the Hearing Officer may:

1. Issue subpoenas sua sponte or upon the request of any party to secure the presentation of evidence or testimony;
2. Administer the oath or affirmation to witnesses testifying at the hearing;
3. Request a statement of the issues and define the issues;
4. Rule on any requests or motions that may be made during the course of the due process proceedings;
5. After consultation with the parties and consideration of the proposed evidence, place reasonable limits on the presentation of evidence to prevent undue delay, waste of time, or needless presentation of cumulative evidence;



6. Assist all those present in making a full and free statement of the facts in order to bring out all the information necessary to decide the issues involved and to ascertain the rights of the parties;
7. Ensure that each party has a full opportunity to present its case orally, or in writing, and to secure witnesses and evidence to establish its claims;
8. Regulate the presentation of the evidence and the participation of the parties for the purpose of ensuring an adequate and comprehensible record of the proceedings;
9. Examine witnesses and ensure that relevant evidence is secured and introduced;
10. Receive, rule on, or exclude evidence;
11. Introduce into the record any regulations, statutes, memoranda, or other materials relevant to the issues at the hearing;
12. Continue the hearing to a subsequent date to permit either party to produce additional evidence, witnesses, and other information;
13. Order additional evaluations at public expense;
14. Order written briefs to be submitted by the parties, establish the issues to be addressed by the briefs and set the deadline for their submission;
15. Reconvene the hearing at any time prior to the issuance of a decision for any purpose or pursuant to a post-hearing motion; and
16. Censure, reprimand, or otherwise ensure that all participants conduct themselves in an appropriate manner.

### **C. Evidence**

The Hearing Officer shall not be bound by the rules of evidence applicable to courts, but shall observe the rules of privilege recognized by law. Evidence shall be admitted only if it is the kind of evidence upon which reasonable persons are accustomed to rely in the conduct of serious affairs.

1. *Documents.* The parties may offer as evidence written documents that they have exchanged prior to the hearing in accordance with these rules. At the hearing, the Hearing Officer may permit or request the introduction of additional documentary evidence where no prejudice would result to either party.
2. *Oral Testimony.* Oral testimony shall be given under oath or affirmation, subject to the pains and penalties of perjury. Witnesses shall be available for examination and cross-examination.
3. *Regulations and Statutes.* Regulations and statutes may be put into evidence by reference to the citation or by submitting a copy of the



pertinent regulation or statute.

4. *Stipulations.* Stipulations of fact, or stipulations as to the testimony that would have been given by an absent witness, may be used as evidence at the hearing. The Hearing Officer may require evidence in addition to the stipulations offered by the parties.
5. *Administrative Notice.* The Hearing Officer may take administrative notice of any fact of which judicial notice could be taken, and in addition may take administrative notice of statutes, regulations, and general, technical or scientific facts within the specialized knowledge of the Hearing Officer. Parties shall be notified of the facts so noticed and they shall be afforded an opportunity to contest the substance or materiality of the facts noticed. Facts officially noticed shall be included and indicated as such in the record.
6. *Additional Evidence.* The Hearing Officer may require any party to submit additional evidence on any relevant matter.

#### **D. Evidentiary Standard**

In reaching a decision, a Hearing Officer will assess the weight, credibility and probative value of the evidence admitted into the record. Hearing Officers may use their experience, technical competence and specialized knowledge in evaluating the evidence. The Hearing Officer's decision will be based upon a preponderance of the evidence presented.

#### **E. Close of the Hearing**

At the conclusion of all testimony, the Hearing Officer has the discretion to permit or require the parties to make oral or written closing arguments. A request to submit written closing arguments shall constitute a postponement request which must be documented and acted upon in accordance with Rule III above. If the Hearing Officer allows the submission of written closing arguments, they shall be submitted no later than seven (7) business days after the last day of hearing *unless the parties jointly request, and the Hearing Officer allows, a different time period.* The Hearing Officer has the discretion to limit the number of pages and font size contained within the arguments. The record is formally closed when any additional documents permitted by the Hearing Officer are added to the record, or when written closing arguments, if any, are received by the Hearing Officer, or upon the date such documents or arguments are due, whichever comes first. A decision will be issued within twenty-five (25) days of the close of the record.

#### **F. Failure to Appear**

If a party fails to appear at the scheduled hearing, the Hearing Officer may take evidence and issue such orders as may be necessary including, but not limited to, ordering an educational program or placement for the student or defaulting the absent party.

### **RULE XI: *Rights of Parties***

#### **A. Rights of All Parties**





Under the provisions governing the Bureau of Special Education Appeals hearings, all parties shall have the right:

1. To receive from the Bureau, upon request, a list of its impartial Hearing Officers with their qualifications;
2. To be accompanied and advised by legal counsel and /or advocates;
3. To present written documents;
4. To compel the attendance of witnesses pursuant to a subpoena;
5. To examine and cross examine witnesses;
6. To request that the Hearing Officer prohibit the introduction of any evidence at the hearing that has not been disclosed to the parties at least five (5) business days before the hearing;
7. To obtain a certified written transcription of the entire proceeding by a certified court reporter and/or an electronic verbatim record of the hearing, free of charge, upon written request to the Bureau. Either may only be used in a manner consistent with these Rules and otherwise shall be kept confidential except with the parent's consent;
8. To receive a written or, at the option of the parents, electronic, decision setting forth the Hearing Officer's findings of fact and order, within the federally and state mandated time line, provided that the Hearing Officer may grant reasonable extensions of time at the request of either party; and
9. To receive reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to the IDEA. The Bureau does not award attorneys' fees. An application for such fees must be filed in court.

#### **B. Parent Rights**

Under the provisions governing the Bureau of Special Education Appeals hearings, parents have the following additional rights:

1. To have the student, who is the subject of the hearing, present at the hearing;
2. To open the hearing to the public;
3. Pursuant to the Massachusetts Student Records Regulations, to inspect and to receive a copy of all student records pertaining to the student, including school records and papers related to the identification, evaluation, placement or provision of a free appropriate public education to the student;
4. To introduce into evidence evaluations of the student, whether conducted at parental or school committee expense.





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## Hearing Decision

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### **RULE XII: *Decision Without A Hearing***

#### **A. A party may request a decision without a hearing**

All parties must agree to a decision based solely on written material. The decision will have the same force and effect as any other Bureau of Special Education Appeals decision.

### **RULE XIII: *Decision and Implementation of Decision***

#### **A. Decision**

The written findings of fact and decision of the Hearing Officer, along with the notification of the procedures to be followed with respect to appeal and enforcement of the decision, shall be sent to the parties and their representatives, if any.

#### **B. Finality of Decision**

The decision of the Bureau of Special Education Appeals is final and is not subject to further agency review. Motions to reconsider or to re-open a hearing once a decision has been issued are not permitted.

#### **C. Immediate Implementation**

Except as provided below in Rule XIV, the decision shall be implemented immediately.

### **RULE XIV: *Rights of Appeal; Placement of Student During Appeal; Stay of Decision***

#### **A. Rights of Appeal**

Any party aggrieved by the decision of the Hearing Officer may file a complaint for review of the decision in the state Superior Court or in Federal District Court no later than ninety (90) days from the date of the decision of the Hearing Officer.

#### **B. Placement of Student During Appeal**

Except as set forth below, the final decision of the Bureau must be implemented immediately. Pursuant to M.G.L. c. 30A, s. 14(3), appeal of the decision does not operate as a stay. Rather, a party seeking to stay the decision of the Bureau must obtain such stay from the court having jurisdiction over the party's appeal.

Under the provisions of 20 U.S.C. s. 1415(j), "unless the State or local education agency and the parents otherwise agree, the child shall remain in the then-current educational placement," during the pendency of any judicial appeal of the Bureau decision, unless the child is seeking initial admission to a public school, in which case "with the consent of the parents, the child shall be placed in the public school program". Therefore, where the Bureau has ordered the public school to place the child in a new placement, and the parents or guardian agree with that order, the public school shall immediately implement the



placement ordered by the Bureau. *School Committee of Burlington v. Massachusetts Department of Education*, 471 U.S. 359 (1985). Otherwise, a party seeking to change the child's placement during the pendency of judicial proceedings must seek a preliminary injunction ordering such a change in placement from the court having jurisdiction over the appeal. *Honig v. Doe*, 484 U.S. 305 (1988); *Doe v. Brookline*, 722 F.2d 910 (1st Cir. 1983).

### **C. Stay of Decision**

A party seeking to stay the decision must seek and obtain a stay from the court having jurisdiction over the party's appeal.

## **RULE XV: *Compliance with Decision***

A party contending that a decision of Special Education Appeals is not being implemented may file a motion requesting Special Education Appeals to order compliance with the decision.

The motion shall set out the specific areas of alleged non-compliance. The Hearing Officer may convene a hearing at which the scope of inquiry will be limited to facts bearing on the issue of compliance, facts of such nature to excuse performance, and facts bearing on a remedy. Upon a finding of noncompliance, the Hearing Officer may fashion appropriate relief and/or refer the matter to the Legal Office of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Education for enforcement.

## **RULE XVI: *Record***

Upon receipt of a written request from any party, the Bureau of Special Education Appeals will arrange for and provide free of charge: 1) a certified written transcription of the entire proceedings by a certified court reporter or 2) an electronic verbatim record.

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## **Dismissal/ Case Closure**

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## **RULE XVII: *Dismissal and Closure of Case***

### **A. Dismissal With and Without Prejudice Defined**

Dismissal with prejudice means that the issues litigated and/or raised in the hearing request are closed and cannot be reopened/relitigated in subsequent cases before the Bureau of Special Education Appeals. Dismissal without prejudice means that the same issues may be litigated at a later date by the filing of a new request for hearing.

### **B. By Motion/Request of a Party**

Any party may file a motion or request to dismiss a case for failure: 1) to prosecute or proceed with the case; 2) to follow or comply with these rules or with any Hearing Officer order; 3) to state a claim upon which relief can be granted; or 4) to sustain its case after presentation of evidence. The Hearing Officer may allow a motion or request to dismiss with or without prejudice.



**C. By Order of the Hearing Officer**

Except as provided in Rule IV above, when the party that requested the hearing fails to respond to notices or correspondence, file documents required by these rules, comply with orders, or otherwise indicates an intent not to proceed with the hearing request, the Hearing Officer may issue an order requiring that party to show cause why the appeal should not be dismissed for lack of prosecution or a failure to proceed. If that party fails to show such cause within the time period established by the Hearing Officer, not to exceed thirty (30) days, the appeal may be dismissed with or without prejudice.

**D. Inactive Cases**

A case that has not been re-scheduled, withdrawn, or requested to be scheduled by either party for a period of one year from the original request for hearing, shall be dismissed with prejudice. A dismissal under this section shall be considered a final agency decision.



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